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APPENDICES TO CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT

APPENDIX A

Note delivered by Ambassador SOHLMAN in Moscow to Deputy Foreign Minister ZACHAROV on February 9, 1959.

In its Note to the Soviet Government of February 19, 1957 the Swedish Government reserved the right to put at the disposal of the Soviet Government any additional material concerning Secretary of Legation Raoul WALLENBERG, born August 4, 1912, that was considered by the Government to be of importance for further investigations in the Soviet Union.

The Swedish authorities have continued to examine carefully all clues having a bearing on the whereabouts of Wallenberg in the Soviet Union. In so doing, it has come to their notice that statements have been made by several persons returning from Soviet imprisonment that after 1947 Wallenberg was transferred to the prison in Vladimir where he was detained in the isolation ward of the sick (Corpus II). These quite independent statements have all been received in direct contact between the person in question and representatives of Swedish authorities.

The Swedish Government urges the Soviet Government to make a speedy investigation in order to determine whether Wallenberg has been detained in the Vladimir Prison.

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APPENDIX B

Note from the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union to the Swedish Embassy in Moscow, March 6, 1959.

The Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union assures the Swedish Embassy of its consideration and in response to the Embassy's Note of February 9 this year has the honor to provide the following information.

In the Embassy's Note it is stated that, according to information by persons who have left the Soviet Union, the Swedish citizen R. WALLENBERG after 1947 was detained in prison at Vladimir, and the Swedish Government's request is presented that an investigation be made for the purpose of verifying this information.

In this connection, the Ministry has the honor to state that its memorandum of February 6, 1957 contained all information concerning R. Wallenberg, which had been received as a result of a thorough and comprehensive check and which resulted in the conclusion that R. Wallenberg died in July 1947. A renewed investigation made in accordance with the Swedish Government's request has not brought to light any fresh information relative to the case and has shown that the information referred to in the Embassy's Note about R. Wallenberg's detention in the Vladimir Prison has not been confirmed.

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APPENDIX C

Press Release from the Foreign Ministry, May 28, 1959.

In its note to the Soviet Government of February 19, 1957 the Swedish Government stated that it reserved the right to put at the disposal of the Soviet authorities any additional material concerning Raoul WALLENBERG that was regarded as being of importance for further investigations in the Soviet Union.

The Swedish authorities have continued to check carefully every fact that might have a bearing on the whereabouts of Wallenberg in the Soviet Union. In doing so, it has come to their attention that assertions have been made by several persons returning from imprisonment in the Soviet Union that after 1947 Wallenberg was detained in a prison at Vladimir, about 200 kilometers east of Moscow.

In view of these statements the Swedish Government, in a Note handed over to the Soviet Foreign Ministry on February 9, 1959, urged that an investigation be made to determine whether or not Wallenberg had been detained in the Vladimir prison.

The Soviet Government replied in a Note of March 6, 1959, that it had undertaken the investigations requested in the Swedish Note but that no fresh information relevant to the case had been brought to light, nor had the Swedish Government's information about Wallenberg's detention at Vladimir been confirmed.

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APPENDIX D

Verbal information given by Ambassador RODIONOV of the
Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union to Ambassador SOHLMAN
in Moscow, June 27, 1959.

The Foreign Minister has instructed me to give you the following information concerning Mr. Raoul WALLENBERG. At the end of May 1959 the Swedish press published articles stating that the Swedish citizen Raoul WALLENBERG was still in the Soviet Union. In these articles one referred to some so called witnesses, who reportedly should have seen Mr. Raoul Wallenberg in the Soviet Union after 1947. Because of these pieces of Swedish information I find it necessary to inform you of the following. In its aide-mémoire of February 6, 1957 the Foreign Ministry stated, as a result of a thorough and complete investigation made upon the request of the Swedish Government in 1957, that it had been established that Mr. Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947. The pieces of information to which Swedish papers refer are all made up.

The Foreign Ministry requests that what I have now said be reported to Mr. Raoul Wallenberg's mother, Mrs. VON DARDEL, who has turned to Chairman of the Council of Ministers KHRUSHCHEV with an inquiry about the fate of her son.

At the same time on the part of the Soviet Union the hope is expressed that Sweden on her part with respect to the Raoul Wallenberg matter may assume an attitude that makes it impossible for certain elements in the future to use this question for the purpose of poisoning Soviet-Swedish relations.

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APPENDIX EMemorandum delivered to the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union on July 18, 1959.

The Swedish Foreign Ministry has received the Soviet Foreign Ministry's information concerning Raoul WALLENBERG which was given to Ambassador SOHLMAN on June 27. Reference was then made to certain pieces of information published in the Swedish press in May on Raoul Wallenberg's whereabouts in the Soviet Union, which are declared to be simply made up. For this reason the Foreign Ministry wants to stress that the Ministry on May 28 in reply to questions from the press made a short statement about the inquiry made by the Swedish Embassy on February 9 and the reply by the Soviet Foreign Ministry on March 6, 1959. The Ministry has no reason to comment on any additional information published by the Swedish press on this matter. In order to avoid misunderstandings as to the material on which the Swedish inquiry was based, however, the Ministry finds it necessary to give the following more detailed information concerning certain evidence included in this material.

1. The Swiss citizen E. BRUGGER, born January 22, 1903, who was detained in Soviet prisons during the years 1948-1958, has stated that he was in contact with Raoul Wallenberg through tapping in the Corpus II of the Vladimir prison at the turn of the month July/August 1954. Several other prisoners who have returned from the Soviet Union have confirmed that Brugger during the time of his imprisonment talked about this contact with Wallenberg.
2. An Austrian citizen, who spent the period 1945-55 in Soviet prisons, has declared that he had shared a cell with Wallenberg in Corpus II of the Vladimir prison. When the proper Soviet prison officer noticed the Austrian in Wallenberg's cell, the Austrian had immediately been removed from the cell and thereafter at several occasions been asked not to disclose anything about this meeting with the Swede.

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3. Two German citizens, H.T. MULLE and G. REHEKAMPFF, born June 11, 1917 and June 19, 1903, who were detained in Soviet prisons during 1950-1956 and 1945-1955, have each separately stated that they learned on different occasions through one and the same co-prisoner in the Vladimir Prison that Wallenberg was in Corpus II in Vladimir at the beginning of the 1950's. This Soviet co-prisoner has been characterized as a trustworthy and reliable person by a great number of former prisoners who have returned from Vladimir.

Naturally the Foreign Ministry must attach great importance to statements of such a detailed character which independently of each other tell that Wallenberg during certain years in the 1950's was detained in a certain section of a certain prison. The Foreign Ministry does not believe that there is reason to assume that these statements were made with the obvious intention of spreading untruthful information. Nor does it appear likely that all statements could be ascribed to confusion of names or slip of memory. This is the reason why the Foreign Ministry considered it necessary to try to throw light upon the question of the fate of Wallenberg through inquiry to the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

With respect to the expressed wish in the message of the Soviet Foreign Ministry that the Swedish Government in the future assume an attitude towards the Wallenberg case that cannot be utilized for the purpose of disturbing Swedish-Soviet relations, the Foreign Ministry should like only to stress that the Swedish Government's only motive in this case has been and is to procure light as to the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. If this happens, this will remove a serious irritative factor in Swedish-Soviet relations. In this connection the Foreign Ministry wishes to call attention to the fact that the Soviet Foreign Ministry in its memorandum of February 6, 1957, did not express itself more precisely as to what had happened to Wallenberg in the Soviet Union than to state that on account of what had been reported in the memorandum referred to the conclusion ought to be drawn that Wallenberg died in July 1947.

Finally, the Foreign Ministry wishes to confirm that Raoul Wallenberg's mother, Mrs. von Dardel, has been informed of the content in the Ministry's memorandum of June 27, 1959.

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APPENDIX G

Statement by Supreme Court Justices GYLLENSWÄRD and
SANTESSON, April 25, 1960.

Raoul WALLENBERG, Secretary of Legation at the Royal Swedish mission in Budapest, was taken in Soviet custody in January 1945 and later taken as prisoner to the Soviet Union.

In a memorandum delivered on February 6, 1957 the Soviet Government, on grounds of certain investigations, stated that because of the investigation referred to the conclusion ought to be drawn that Wallenberg died in July 1947.

Reports have, however, been received indicating Wallenberg was alive even after the mentioned time and was detained in prison in Vladimir.

The undersigned have studied a great number of records in the Foreign Ministry of statements by persons who earlier lived in Soviet captivity, as well as other recorded statements and other documents.

The statements have been given by Finnish, French, Swiss, German and Austrian citizens and by stateless persons. Most statements have been given before officers of the Swedish Foreign Service or the Swedish national police.

The records are made with great care and do not give rise to the assumption that the statements were made after leading questions or other circumstances which might have influenced the content. The statements contain a great amount of information the correctness of which it was possible to check and they support each other.

According to our opinion the present investigation must according to Swedish law -- although it does not include full evidence in this respect -- be considered to make it likely that Wallenberg was alive at least in the beginning of the 1950's and then was detained in prison in Vladimir.

Stockholm, April 25, 1960.

Ragnar Gyllenswärd
former Supreme Court Justice and
President of the Supreme Court

Per Santesson
former Supreme Court Justice and
President of Section of the
Supreme Court

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APPENDIX H

Letter from Prime Minister ERLANDER to Chairman of the Council
of Ministers KHRUSHCHEV, February 9, 1961.

Dear Mr. Chairman of the Council of Ministers,

As you certainly recall, during my visit to Moscow in the spring 1956 we talked about the Swedish diplomat Raoul WALLENBERG who disappeared in Budapest at the end of the war. I stressed that the question concerning the fate of Wallenberg occupied Swedish public opinion to a high degree and that the Swedish Government wished to do everything in its power to throw light upon his fate. The Soviet Union on its part promised to make investigations and declared that Wallenberg would of course be permitted to return home if he was in the Soviet Union. In 1957 we were informed of the result so far of the investigations. Sweden on her part declared at a later occasion that the Swedish Government reserved the right to submit any additional material concerning Wallenberg which the Swedish Government considered to be of importance for continued investigations in the Soviet Union.

I now wish to inform you that I have been informed by a Swedish physician, Professor Nanna SVARTZ, who visited Moscow at the end of January 1961, invited to lecture there on her research results, that Wallenberg was alive at that time and that he was a patient in a mental hospital in Moscow. His health was not good. Mrs Svartz got the information from an internationally known, prominent representative of Soviet medical science.

Foreign Minister UNDEN and I have discussed the most suitable way of transferring Wallenberg to Sweden. We have found that the best would be if a Swedish physician was permitted to come to Moscow and discuss with his Soviet colleagues the way of transportation, medical care, etc.

Yours very respectfully,

Tage Erlander

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APPENDIX F

Press Release from the Foreign Ministry, January 23, 1960.

As pointed out several times the Swedish authorities check carefully all existing and new facts in the WALLENBERG case. That this still is the case is shown most recently in the press release of May 28, 1959. In that release, an account was given of a Swedish inquiry to the Soviet Government whether Wallenberg had been detained in the Vladimir prison and the reply to this question. In addition to what was reported in this press release there is at present nothing to be added.

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APPENDIX IVerbal information given by Prime Minister ERLANDER to Soviet Ambassador GUSEV, August 17, 1962.

During a call on the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. KHRUSHCHEV, on February 25, 1961, Ambassador SOHLMAN handed over to him a letter from me, dated February 9. In this letter it was stated that I had received the information that WALLENBERG was alive at the end of January 1961 and that he was a patient in a mental hospital in Moscow. His health was not good. The letter ended with a proposal that a Swedish physician be immediately permitted to go to Moscow to discuss with his Soviet colleagues the method of transferring Wallenberg to Sweden.

When Mr. Khrushchev received the letter he said that information had already been given on the part of the Soviet Union and that there was nothing new with respect to the matter.

During a call on the acting chief of the Scandinavian section in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Ambassador KIRSANOV, on July 10, 1961, Ambassador Sohlman, under instructions, expressed his serious expectation that a reply would be soon delivered. We understand, he said, that investigations have been necessary but since several months have passed, we were of the opinion that it could be assumed that they had been completed by now. Mr. Kirsanov stated that a reply to the letter had already been given and to this Mr. Sohlman said that the Prime Minister considered that after a written request of this kind he had the right to expect a written reply.

As you may understand, Mr. Ambassador, this situation causes me serious concern and upon your return to Moscow I ask you to convey this to the Soviet Government and personally to its chief. When I speak about concern, I mean in the first place that the matter is of importance for Swedish-Soviet relations, in whose further development in a harmonious and friendly spirit I know you have a great interest. What is involved is the question of a Swedish diplomat who was captured by Soviet troops more than 17 years ago. You certainly agree with me that no Government in such a situation can refrain from demanding that the

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requests it makes on the basis of information which it has received and found reliable, be given both thorough investigation and courteous treatment. I should also like to stress, as was pointed out by Ambassador Sohlman at his visit to the Soviet Foreign Ministry on July 10, 1961, that we have endeavored to treat the matter solely on a strictly factual basis.

But I have also the more human aspect in mind. It is a generally accepted principle that members of the same family who have been separated and mutually wish for contact shall be given all available information about each other and that they shall be given the opportunity to join each other, independent of place of residence, state of health etc. The principle is not only generally accepted in theory. It has also come to be more and more put into practice. I appeal urgently to your Government and to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Khrushchev, personally to also take this into consideration in dealing with this matter. I make this appeal with the strong hope of a positive reply.

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APPENDIX J

Reply by the Foreign Minister in the Lower House of the Riksdag to an interpellation by Mr. OHLIN, April 3, 1964.

(Excerpt)

Mr. Speaker,

In an interpellation dated March 3, 1964 Mr. OHLIN has asked me if I would tell this House what has happened in the Raoul WALLENBERG affair since the publication of the Foreign Ministry's White Book in 1957 -- with the exception of any particulars that must be kept secret for special reasons -- and also inform it about the steps the Government intends to take in order to convince the Soviet Government of the necessity of a more effective investigation into the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg and his whereabouts during different periods after/war.

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First, in regard to the inquiries into the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg I should like to begin by recalling that the Foreign Ministry's White Book of 1957 was published after the receipt of information on the matter which had been promised by the Soviet Government during the visit to Moscow of the Prime Minister, Mr. Erlander, and the then Minister of the Interior, Mr. HEDLUND, in March - April 1956. In broad outline this reply, which was received on February 6, 1957, was to the effect that in view of the evidence of a document discovered in the Ljubljanskaja Prison in Moscow, the Soviet Government considered that there was reason to believe that this document referred to Wallenberg, and that from the contents of the document the conclusion could be drawn that Wallenberg died in the Ljubljanskaja Prioson in July 1947.

In the light of the Soviet Government's reply of February 6, 1957 a Swedish note was delivered on February 19, 1957, which was similarly published in the White Book. In this Note it was declared, among other things, that Swedish public opinion was justifiably concerned about what had happened in regard to this affair. The Swedish Government found it hard to believe that all documents referring to Wallenberg's detention in Soviet prisons other

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than the report mentioned by the Soviet Government had been entirely destroyed. The Government therefore expected that the Swedish Foreign Ministry would be informed should additional material emerge in the Soviet Union which could throw light on what might have happened to Wallenberg. The Swedish Government, for its part, reserved the right to make available any additional material concerning Wallenberg which could, in its opinion, be of importance in subsequent inquiries in the Soviet Union.

Thus the Swedish Government clearly realized that it must continue its examination of all existing or fresh clues. During the subsequent Swedish investigations, which were carried out with the same exactitude and along the same lines as the previous inquiries into Wallenberg's detention in the Ljubljanskaja and Lefortovskaja prisons, several statements were made by persons who had returned from Soviet imprisonment to the effect that Wallenberg after 1947 was detained in a prison at Vladimir, about 200 kilometers east of Moscow. In view of these statements the Government urged in a Note, which was sent to the Soviet Foreign Ministry on February 9, 1959, that an inquiry should be made to establish whether Wallenberg had been detained in the Vladimir prison.

In reply the Soviet Government announced on March 6, 1959 that it had made the inquiries requested in the Swedish Note, but that no fresh information on the matter had been brought to light and that the Swedish Government's assertions regarding Wallenberg's detention at Vladimir had not been substantiated.

Since then the Government has sought to make use of every appropriate opportunity to stress the importance to the Soviet authorities of obtaining definite knowledge of Wallenberg's fate. The additional material put before the Soviet authorities on these occasions and the details of the representations made are, however, not of a kind suitable to make public here.

I can however confirm that at the beginning of 1961 the Prime Minister sent a personal letter on this matter to the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev. Furthermore, I should like to mention that during my visit to Moscow in May last year I took up the matter both with the Foreign

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Minister, Mr. GROMYKO, and with Mr. Khrushchev. Finally, as has been reported by the press, the Prime Minister took up the Wallenberg affair with Mr. Gromyko during his visit to Stockholm two weeks ago.

All representations have been met with the Soviet answer that nothing has been found to add to what has been previously -- i.e. in 1957 and 1959 -- communicated. It has also been repeatedly declared that if Wallenberg had been found, he would have been sent back to Sweden.

Nevertheless I should like to affirm to Mr. Ohlin that the Government does not regard Raoul Wallenberg's case as finally settled and that it will continue its efforts to obtain complete and definite knowledge of his fate.

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APPENDIX K

Statement by Prime Minister Erlander, June 26, 1964. (At Conclusion of Khrushchev's Visit to Sweden).

The Swedish Government, in the talks during the visit of the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, has taken up the Wallenberg affair. We have informed the Premier of the importance we attach to this matter. It has been declared on the part of the Soviet Union that a fresh inquiry has been made on account of the repeated Swedish applications. The Soviet part maintains that no change has been made in its previous announcement that Raoul Wallenberg is not in the Soviet Union.

We are deeply disappointed that the Soviet Union has not felt able to do more about this matter. Despite the fact that the many representations made by the Government since the Soviet reply in 1957 have yielded no result, we do not intend to give up our efforts in this matter.

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APPENDIX L

Letter from Prime Minister ERLANDER to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. KOSYGIN, February 11, 1965.

Dear Mr. Chairman of the Council of Ministers,

I should like to take up with you, Mr. Chairman of the Council of Ministers, a matter which ever since the end of the war has been the subject of long exchanges of views between the Swedish and Soviet governments, namely the disappearance in the Soviet Union of the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg. As you certainly understand, I would not take up the matter again, if it had not been and were not now of such great importance for Sweden and Swedish public opinion, and if I had not been convinced that an elucidation of this matter would remove disturbing factors in Swedish-Soviet relations and thus in an extremely favorable way further the future harmonious development of these relations.

As you probably know, Raoul Wallenberg was taken in charge by the advancing Russian troops in Budapest in January 1945. This was confirmed in a message handed over by the then Deputy Foreign Minister DEKANOSOV to the Swedish Minister in Moscow on January 16, 1945, stating that the Soviet authorities had taken measures to protect Raoul Wallenberg and his property. During the following months and later during all subsequent years a great number of requests were directed on the part of Sweden to the Soviet authorities that Raoul Wallenberg be released or that information be developed as to his fate. In this connection I should like to call attention to the talks which took place in Moscow during my visit in April 1956 when the Soviet authorities promised to make an investigation into the matter based on the new material which was placed at Soviet disposal during the talks. As a result of this investigation the Soviet Government replied in a Note of February 6, 1957, that on the basis of a document that had been found the conclusion ought to be drawn that Raoul Wallenberg died in the Ljubljanskaja Prison in July 1947.

After the receipt of this Note the Swedish Government

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has at different times provided further information to the Soviet Government, indicating that Raoul Wallenberg was alive in the Soviet Union at a considerably later time than 1947, at one time in prison in Vladimir and at another in a Soviet hospital in January 1961, according to a statement by to Professor Nanna SVARTZ at a meeting in Moscow in January 1961.

Most recently, I took the opportunities which were afforded in connection with Foreign Minister GROMYKO's visit to Stockholm in March 1964 and former Chairman of the Council of Ministers KHRUSHCHEV's visit to Sweden in June 1964 to stress what importance is attached to the matter on the part of Sweden. On these two occasions, just like at other times, the Soviet Union for its part has referred to the above-mentioned Note of February 6, 1957 and added that Raoul Wallenberg is not in the Soviet Union.

I have personally followed this case for many years in the hope of bringing the matter to a satisfactory solution. Through the kind message, which was handed over to me on October 16, 1964 by the Soviet Ambassador to Stockholm, I know that you agree with me on the importance of Swedish-Soviet relations being further developed and that in this respect we have a joint goal. In this spirit I take the liberty of addressing an appeal to you that you personally make arrangements for such an investigation into all aspects of the matter in question and into the pieces of information, which have been placed at your disposal by Sweden concerning Raoul Wallenberg, in order that definite knowledge can be attained.

I can assure you that a compliance with my request will be highly prized by the Swedish Government and the Swedish people.

Yours very respectfully,

Tage Erlander

Translations: M-LH-Rylander

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